

Nerbudda have been discovered, is very nearly similar to that in which the Perim fossil are found ; and if my conjectures are correct, we shall be able to trace the formation along the whole line of the Nerbudda valley and the greater part of the Kattiwár coast. Should such be the case, and I have but little doubt in my own mind that it will be so, what a vast field has thus been thrown open, for discovery and research ; I still hope to see my conjectures fulfilled with regard to finding coal in the Tajpipla or Kattiwár range of hills before the lapse of many years.

Not wishing to take the credit to myself of having been the first person to discover these remains, I should mention that I believe Dr. LUSH was the first ; he having, I understand, found a tusk of some animal on the island. During a second visit to the island, I was accompanied by three other gentlemen, who have most kindly given me permission to forward any part of the specimens so obtained, that I think may be acceptable.

Doubtless on further research and on breaking up the stratum, more perfect specimens of bones will be discovered : for I must mention that all those sent were covered at high water, the highest point of the island not being above 60 feet higher than high water mark ; the length of the island is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 2 miles, and in breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile ; large sand hills are formed on the south-west side, and it is inhabited by about 12 houses of coolies, who cultivate bájri there during the monsoon. A light-house has been established there for some years, and kept up by the Government, of which a serang and five lascars have charge : the expenses are defrayed by levying a duty on all boats passing.

Should I be able to make any further discoveries either in fossil remains, or as to the formation of the Kattiwár hill, I shall trouble you with a further communication ; that is to say, should you consider the present worthy of occupying any part of the pages of your interesting Journal.

GEO. FULLJAMES."

VII.—*Table of Sub-Himálayan Fossil Genera, in the Dádúpur Collection.*

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The following table is intended to illustrate the proportion in which the respective genera have been found to occur, and is deduced from the specimens in our collection.

The results might have been presented in a more simple form by confining the table to the two last columns ; but as information with regard to the number of perfect and imperfect specimens on which

the entries admitted into these columns are based may be deemed interesting, the following headings under which the specimens were counted off are also given.

*Crania*s, which title includes all specimens showing a considerable portion of the head.

Upper Jaws. Allotted to such palates as possess either one or both lines of molars complete.

Lower Jaws. Under this heading are numbered those lower jaws which are perfect, and also such as, though wanting the symphysis, present the line of molars complete. The shape of the lower jaws of the ruminantia renders them very liable to fracture immediately in front of the molars; accordingly, a great number of half jaws are found, which, being deprived of their symphysis, afford no means of accurately joining together such of them as may have belonged to the same individual. Some pairs may therefore have been overlooked; an error nearly inevitable, and which would account for the apparent excess of lower jaws in proportion to the upper.

Fragments of Upper and of Lower Jaws. Within these columns, as the heading imports, fragments of maxillaries, containing one, two, or more molars, and also those detached molars, the maxillaries of which are not in the collection, have been ranged.

As the table enters into no detail of species, the latest discoveries which it comprises may be cursorily noticed. These are a very perfect cranium and lower jaw of a species of *Vulpes*; an equally perfect cranium and lower jaw of a species of the genus *Gulo*; also an addition to the *Pachyderma*, consisting of the anterior half of a head, of which the posterior half was unfortunately broken off; and owing to the carelessness of the excavators, none of the fragments have hitherto been recovered. The lower jaw is locked within the upper; so that the exterior surface, and the outline of the upper molars can alone be examined; the characteristics of the teeth being thus imperfectly developed, and the occiput wanting altogether, the specimen has been inserted in the table under the general title "*Cuvierian Pachyderma*:" by which, however, there is no intention of conveying the idea that it has been identified with any of the *Pachydermata* of the Paris basin; for although it affords some analogies both to the *Palæotherium* and to the *Anoplotherium*, its essential peculiarities are sufficiently remarkable to cause it to be separated from either genus.

In the present early state of the search, the accompanying list can only be considered as an approximation to the relative numerical proportions in which the different fossil genera existed. Viewed as such, it tends to prove that species of the genera *Elephas*, *Mastodon*, *Hippopotamus*, *Cervus*, *Antilope*, and *Bos*, were abundant; that the genera

Rhinoceros, Equus, Sus, Canis, and Hyena, were of less frequent occurrence, and that the Camelidæ and the Sivatherium were rare. The habits of these genera may be adduced as reasons for modifying this general summary of the state of a former zoological period.

NOTE.—Having been favored with the perusal of the forthcoming papers on the Hippopotamus, in the Asiatic Society's Transactions, it becomes requisite to remark, that the specimen placed under the genus Anthracotherium is the same which in a note at page 59, is considered by Dr. FALCONER as belonging to a new genus, Chærotherium. In our opinion, it is a new species of Anthracotherium, under which we have accordingly numbered it. Mr. DAWE has brought to our notice a specimen in his possession, which consists of the right half of a lower jaw belonging to the *Hippopotamus Dissimilis* of Dr. FALCONER and Captain CAUTLEY. It is valuable as showing two molars which have suffered but little detrition, and which, instead of the tapering conical collines, with summits close to each other, as in the large Hippopotami, has its colline apices widely separated, the tapering taking place from the point of contact of their bases outwards: the outer side of each colline is nearly perpendicular, and from the manner in which the sloping and the upright surfaces meet, the colline top loses the mammillar aspect, assuming a flattened almost trechant form. The wear indicated is the same as that described in the paper above alluded to.

Table of Sub-Himálayan Fossil Genera.

Class.	Order.	Genus.	Craniums.	Upper jaws.	Lower jaws.	Fragment upper jaw.	Fragments lower jaws.	Total upper jaw.	Total lower jaw.	Remarks.		
Mammalia,	Feræ,	Ursus ?	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	} 56 doubtful mutilated fragments omitted.		
		Canis,	3	0	6	2	1	5	7			
		Hyena,	2	0	4	9	15	11	19			
		Felis,	2	0	0	0	2	2	2			
		Gulo,	1	0	1	0	0	1	1			
		Glires,	Mus,	0	1	0	0	4	1		4	
	Hystrix,		0	1	0	1	1	2	1			
	Pachyderma,		Elephas,	9	6	22	46	31	61		53	
			Mastodon, . . .	3	6	28	39	31	48		59	
		Hippopotamus,	11	14	20	21	43	46	63			
		Sus,	3	5	7	4	3	12	10			
		? ?	0	1	1	0	0	1	1			
	Ruminantia,	Cervinae,	? ?	0	0	0	2	0	2		0	} Cuvierian.
			Anthracotherium,	0	0	0	0	1	0		1	
			Rhinoceros,	3	3	7	18	6	24		13	
			Equus,	0	0	2	20	14	20		16	
			Sivatherium,	0	0	1	8	8	8		9	
			Camelus,	1	0	1	1	2	2		3	
			Cervus,	3	31	17	25	84	59		101	
			Antilope,	8	18	35	8	45	34		80	
Bos,			2	3	12	35	25	40	37			
Reptilia,			Sauria,	Gariala,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Crocodile,	0		0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Chelonia,	Emys,		0	0	0	0	0	0	} 5 whole—many fragments of both Emys and Trionix		
				0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
	Pisces,			3	0	0	0	0	3	0		